

国际食品安全圆桌会议交流材料

中国进出口食品安全管理的介绍

日本·东京

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Speech on the international food safety round table conference

**Introduction of food safety management on import
and export of China**

Tokyo, Japan

March 1st, 2008

中国进出口食品安全管理的介绍

——在国际食品安全圆桌会议上的发言

中国检验检疫科学研究院院长 秦贞奎

(2008年3月1日)

尊敬的主席先生(女士)，

尊敬的各位来宾，

女士们、先生们，

早上好！

食品安全是当今各国最为关注的热点问题，本次论坛举办得及时、必要。我荣幸地应邀出席本论坛并介绍我国的进出口食品安全管理情况。

共分为五个部分：

一、中国食品生产和进出口状况

1. 生产状况

近年来，中国食品工业持续快速健康发展，经济效益稳步提高。据统计，2006年全国规模以上食品工业企业实现总产值21586.95亿元人民币(不含烟草)，占全国工业总产值的6.8%，同比增长23.5%。其中，粮油加工、肉类加工、乳制品加工等行业的工业增加值和利润增长率均超过20%。

当前，中国食品工业的发展呈现出以下特点：

一是重视食品质量安全。食品生产加工企业健全管理机构和职能，强化不同层次的监管，落实岗位责任制和责任追究制。

二是食品企业加工技术和装备接近或达到国际领先水平。肉制品、乳制品、饮料、啤酒等行业的大型企业普遍拥有世界一流水平的生产设备和检验设备，产品质量得到了保证。膜分离、物性修饰、无菌冷灌装、浓缩、冷加工等加工关键技术的开发和应用，缩短了中国食品加工技术和装备与国际先进水平的差距。

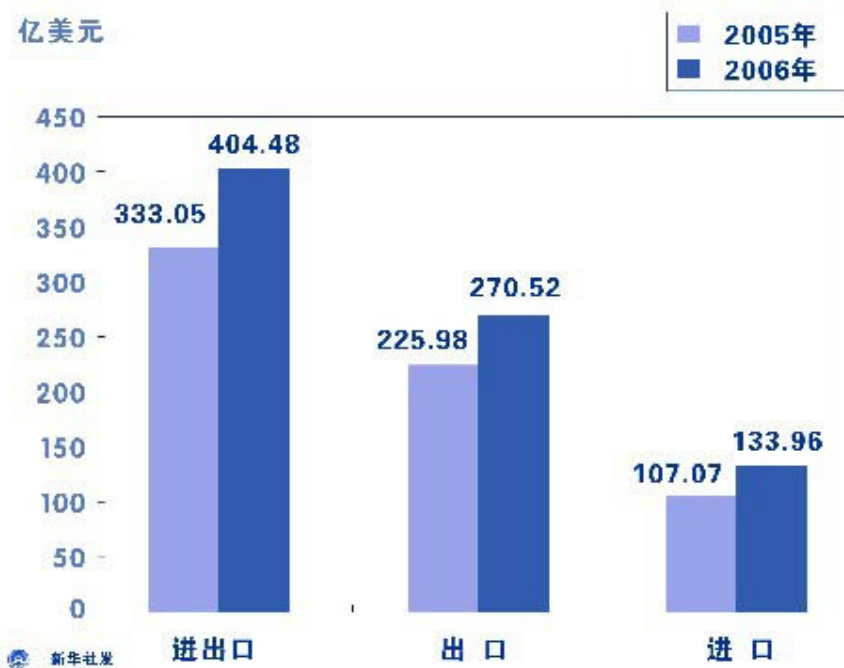
三是企业质量管理更加科学规范。共有 10.7 万家食品生产企业获得质量安全市场准入资格，2675 家食品生产企业获得了危害分析与关键控制点(HACCP)认证。

四是产品结构趋于优化。精深加工食品的比重均有不同程度的上升，如液体乳产量占到乳制品总量的 85%以上；软饮料制造业打破过去一直以碳酸饮料为主的局面，形成了包装饮用水、碳酸饮料、果蔬饮料、茶饮料等多元化发展的态势；粮油行业中，特制二等以上的精制小麦粉占小麦粉总产量的 65%；标准一等米以上的精米占大米总产量的 88%，特等大米在大米中所占比重达到 33.9%。

2.进出口状况

中国是食品进出口大国，多年来食品进出口不断增长。2006 年，食品进出口贸易总额为 404.48 亿美元(不包括小麦、玉米、大豆等农产品，下同)，同比增长了 21.45%。

图4 2006年与2005年中国进出口食品贸易额对比



2006年中国食品出口到了全世界200多个国家和地区，出口量达到2400万吨，货值267亿美元，同比分别增长了13.29%和16.0%；出口食品货值列前10位的品种分别为：水产品、水产制品、蔬菜、罐头、果汁及饮料、粮食制品、调味料、禽肉制品、酒、畜肉及杂碎。

图5 2006年中国出口额前10位的食品品种及变化情况



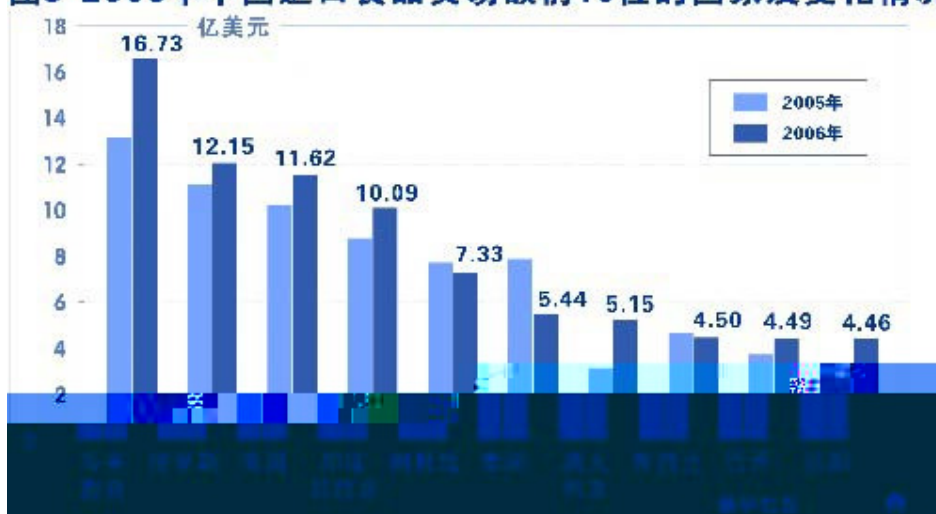
2006年，中国进口食品2027.3万吨，货值133.96亿美元，同比分别增长了7.94%和25.11%。进口食品货值列前10位的品种分别是：植物油、水产品、谷物、食糖、乳制品、酒、烟草及制品、禽肉及杂碎、油料作物、粮食制品（见图7）。

图7 2006年中国进口食品贸易额列前10位的品种及变化情况



中国的进口食品来自世界上143个国家和地区，向中国出口食品货值列前10位的国家分别为：马来西亚、俄罗斯、美国、印度尼西亚、阿根廷、泰国、澳大利亚、新西兰、巴西、法国（见图8）。

图8 2006年中国进口食品贸易额前10位的国家及变化情况



二、中国食品安全监管的法律依据和标准

中国现行的食品安全管理的依据法律主要有《中华人民共和国食品卫生法》、《中华人民共和国产品质量法》、《中华人民共和国标准化法》、《中华人民共和国进出口商品检验法》、《中华人民共和国进出境动植物检疫法》、《中华人民共和国国境卫生检疫法》、《中华人民共和国消费者权益保护法》、《中华人民共和国农产品质量安全法》和《中华人民共和国动物防疫法》等 10 多部法律及其实施条例或实施细则。目前，中国的全国人大正在审议《中华人民共和国食品安全法》。

此外，中国国务院还颁布实施了《国务院关于加强食品等产品安全监督管理的特别规定》、《中华人民共和国工业产品生产许可证管理条例》、《中华人民共和国认证认可条例》、《中华人民共和国兽药管理条例》、《中华人民共和国农药管理条例》、《中华人民共和国出口货物原产地规则》、《无照经营查处取缔办法》、《饲料和饲料添加剂管理条例》、《农业转基因生物安全管理条例》和《中华人民共和国濒危野生动植物进出口管理条例》等一系列法规和规定。

国务院有关管理部门还颁布了与进出口食品安全相关的实施细则、部门规章 70 余部。

同时，地方各级人民政府也颁布了相应的配套法规和部门规章。

这一系列配套的法律规章，使食品生产、加工、消费、监管做到了有法可依、有章可循。

中国目前有食品安全的国家标准 1800 余项，食品行业标准 2900 余项，初步形成了门类齐全、结构相对合理、具有一定配套性和完整性的食品质量安全标准体系。实施了良好农业规范 (GAP)、HACCP

管理体系认证，基本建立了食品、农产品从农田到餐桌的全过程的认证认可体系。

三、中国对食品安全的管理

1.中国食品安全监管体制

中国政府始终高度重视食品安全工作，国务院专门成立了食品安全和产品质量领导小组，统一领导和协调全国的食品安全工作。坚持预防为主、源头治理的原则，形成了“全国统一领导，地方政府负责，部门指导协调，各方联合行动”的食品质量安全分工监管格局。经过多年的探索与实践，建立起一整套从农田到餐桌的食品质量安全监管制度和保障措施。

中国对食品安全的监管体制以分段监管为主、品种监管为辅，一个监管环节由一个部门主要负责的行政监管体系。初级农产品生产监管由农业部门负责，食品生产加工质量和进出口农产品食品监管由质检部门负责，食品流通监管由工商部门负责，餐饮业监管由卫生部门负责，有关综合监督、组织协调和依法查处重大事故由食品药品监管部门负责。各部门分工明确，密切配合，相互衔接，形成了比较严密、完整的监管体系。

2.中国进出口食品安全管理体系

中国的进出口农产品和食品安全监管主要由国家质检总局负责，国家质检总局下设：

国家认证认可监督管理委员会：负责农产品、食品种植、生产加工等各个环节的认证监管和进出口食品企业的注册管理；

国家标准化管理委员会：负责组织各种农产品、食品的标准起草、修订、颁布实施以及相关的管理工作。

进出口食品安全局：负责进出口食品的、化妆品的检验检疫管理工作。

国家质检总局下属的中国检验检疫科学研究院，其主要职责是以检验检疫应用为主，着重解决检验检疫工作中带有全局性、综合性、关键性、突发性和基础性的科学技术问题。其一项重要职能就是为进出口食品质量安全提供关键性、基础性的技术保障和突发性事件的技术支撑，同时承担相应的科研开发工作。

同时，国家质检总局下设 35 个直属检验检疫机构，分布全国各省、市、自治区，具体承担进出口食品的检验检疫工作。35 个直属机构下辖 350 多个分支检验检疫机构。各级检验检疫机构的人员主要由公务员和检验检疫技术人员组成。

3.国家食品安全十一五发展规划

2007 年，中国政府颁布了《国家食品药品安全“十一五”规划纲要》，明确提出了 12 项主要任务：

12 项主要任务：

- 加强食品安全监测。
- 提升食品安全检验检测水平。
- 完善食品安全相关标准。
- 构建食品安全信息体系。
- 提高食品安全科技支撑能力。
- 加强食品安全突发事件和重大事故应急体系建设。
- 建立食品安全评估评价体系。

- 完善食品安全诚信体系。
- 继续开展食品安全专项整治。
- 完善食品安全相关认证。
- 加强进出口食品安全管理。
- 开展食品安全宣传、教育和培训。

4.中国进出口食品安全的具体监管措施

●进口食品的监管

- 科学的风险管理制度
- 严格的检验检疫制度
- 完善的质量安全监控制度
- 严厉的打击非法进口制度

●出口食品的监管

中国政府按照“预防为主、源头监管、全过程控制”的原则，建立健全了以“一个模式，十项制度”为主要内容的出口食品安全管理体系。

一个模式：就是出口食品“公司+基地+标准化”生产管理模式。

十项制度：

□□**源头监管** 3 项：对种植养殖基地实施检验检疫备案管理制度、疫情疫病监测制度和农兽药残留监控制度；截至 2007 年上半年，获准备案的养殖场 6031 个，种植基地 38 万公顷。

□□**工厂监管** 3 项：严格实施卫生注册制度，全面实行企业分类管理制度，稳步推行高风险食品大型出口生产企业驻厂检验检疫官制度；截至 2007 年上半年，获准卫生注册登记的企业共 12714 家，其中有 3698 家企业的 HACCP 体系通过出入境检验检疫机构验证。

□□**产品监管** 3 项：对出口食品的法定检验检疫制度、质量追溯与

不合格品召回制度、风险预警与快速反应制度；

□□诚信建设 1 项：对出口食品企业实施红黑名单制度。截至 2007 年上半年，列入“违规企业名单”的企业共 55 家。

5.中国进出口食品监管程序

中国进口食品的管理程序主要由审批、报检、实施检验检疫、处理和放行几个环节组成。

中国出口食品的管理程序主要由报检、实施检验检疫、放行等环节组成。

作为进出口食品安全的主管部门，国家质检总局制定并实施了食品召回制度，规定存在质量问题和过期的食品一律予以召回；国家质检总局和有关部门正在推广建设产品质量电子监管网，利用信息化手段，对包括食品在内的重要产品实施电子监管；自 2007 年 9 月 1 日起，开始在所有出口食品的运输包装上加贴检验检疫标识。

四、中国进出口食品安全存在的问题

中国政府始终高度重视食品质量安全，坚持不懈地提高食品质量水平，保障食品安全肉制品、乳制品、饮料、啤酒等行业普遍拥有世界一流的生产设备和检验设备，重视食品企业质量管理，已有 11 万家获得了质量安全市场准入资格。中国出口食品的合格率多年来一直保持在 99% 以上。据统计，2007 年上半年，出口到美国的食品共 5.5 万批，被美国检出的不合格食品 477 批，合格率为 99.1%；出口到欧盟的食品为 6.2 万批，被欧盟检出的不合格食品 135 批，合格率为 99.8%。根据日本有关方面公布的统计数字，2006 年中国输日食品合格率为 99.42%。这表明，中国的食品质量是好的。

鉴于各国政府对食品安全越来越重视，各国的标准和要求不尽一致，在中国进出口食品中也存在不少问题。

在进口食品方面，越来越多的国家要求向我国出口食品，国际疫情的复杂多发态势给我国的监管造成了很大的压力，目前的进口食品主要存在着兽药（包括激素）和重金属残留超标和标签不合格等问题。

出口食品的问题主要表现在病原微生物污染和农兽药污染和残留超标两个方面。我国食品生产环节的监管仍然有待加强，国外技术标准的不一和检测仪器设备达不到要求是造成这些问题的主要原因。

中国作为一个发展中的大国，在加强食品生产加工监管、提高食品质量安全水平方面，仍然面临着十分艰巨的任务。

五、解决问题的措施与建议

1.各国应遵循国际标准和准则

食品安全是国际贸易中技术性、敏感性非常强的问题，特别是在相关国际标准方面，不同的国家根据自身经济社会发展水平，制订了大量不同于国际标准的国内标准。建议各国在制定本国食品安全标准时遵照国际标准和准则，避免对他国形成技术壁垒，导致国际贸易争端。

2.加强技术合作和信息交流

加强各国间的技术合作，建立包括追踪和召回机制在内的突发事件应急程序，以迅速确定、调查和控制食源性事件。对于具有国际影响的食品安全事件，按照《国际卫生条例(2005)》的要求，利用国际食品安全管理部门网络，及时向世界卫生组织通报，并在各国之间建立起信息交换、通报制度。

3.加强管理和技术层面的人员互访和培训

希望发达国家把食品安全监管方面的先进做法和成熟经验，更多地帮助发展中国家。特别是要通过互访和培训教育，促进发达国家与发展中国家的合作，改进发展中国家的食品生产技术，加强发展中国家的食品安全生产和监管能力建设。

4.建立食品安全预警通报和合作解决机制

建立食品安全问题预警通报和合作解决机制，在双边或多边的框架下建立互信和协作解决的机制，提供及时、准确的信息和技术资料，及时通报和交换相关资料和证据素材，便于查清客观事实，共同各方促进食品安全监管和控制能力的改进和提高。对于国家之间在食品安全问题上出现的分歧，应当本着技术问题技术解决的原则，强调尊重科学、尊重事实，及时向媒体和社会传达准确的信息，反对炒作和指责，避免利用食品安全设置贸易壁垒，反对将食品安全问题政治化。

中国政府是一个负责任的政府，我们将不断深入研究食品安全面临的新情况、新问题，认真学习和借鉴国外先进的管理经验，大力加强食品安全，不断提高食品安全水平，为国内外消费者提供更加满意、更加放心的食品。

谢谢！

Introduction of food safety management on import and export of China

Major speech on the international food safety round table conference

Mr. Qin Zhenkui, President of Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine

(March 1st, 2008)

Honored Chairman,

Honored all guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning

Food safety is the sensitive issue from country to country all over the world now. This conference is hold just on time and very necessary. It's great honor for me to take this opportunity to give you introduction of food safety management on import and export of China.

Totally my introduction includes 5 parts.

1. Food production and food Import and Export

(1) Food production

In recent years, China's food industry has maintained fast and sound growth, with a steady increase in economic benefits. Statistics show that, in 2006, industrial food enterprises of designated scale generated 2,158.695 billion Yuan of output value (excluding tobacco), accounting for 6.8 percent

of the national industrial output value, and up 23.5 percent year on year. The average annual industrial added value and profit of processing enterprises of grain, oil, meat and dairy products all exceeded 20 percent.

At present, the development of China's food industry displays the following features:

One, the processing techniques and equipment of some food enterprises reach or approach the advanced international level. Large meat, dairy product, beverage and beer producers all have world first-class production and testing facilities, which guarantees the quality of their products. The development and application of such key processing techniques as membrane-separation technology, physical property modification, cold-aseptic filling, concentration and cold processing has narrowed China's gap with the world advanced level in terms of processing technology and equipment.

Two, quality control of the enterprises has become more scientific and standard. So far, 107,000 food producers have obtained market access permits regarding quality and safety, and 2,675 have been granted hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) certificates.

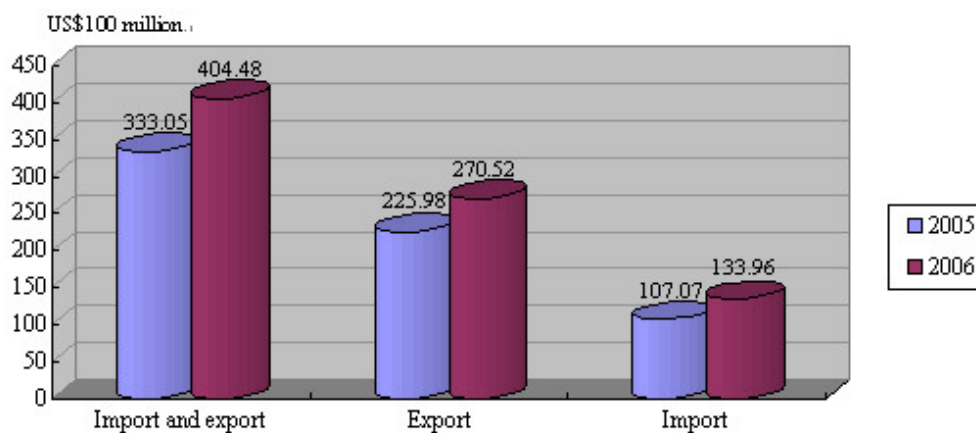
Three, the structure of products is being improved. The proportion of intensively or deeply processed foodstuffs to the total output of foodstuffs keeps increasing. For instance, liquid dairies now account for more than 85 percent of the total output of dairy products; colas no longer dominate the

market, as a result of the mushrooming of packed drinking water and fruit, vegetable and tea drinks; special flour above second grade accounts for 65 percent of the total output of wheat flour; standard rice above first grade accounts for 88 percent of the total output of rice, and special rice for 33.9 percent of the total output of rice.

(2) Import and export food

China is a large importer and exporter of foodstuffs, with the amount of each growing steadily in recent years. The import and export volume in 2006 totaled US\$40.448 billion-worth (excluding wheat, corn and soybean, same below), up 21.45 percent year on year (see table 1).

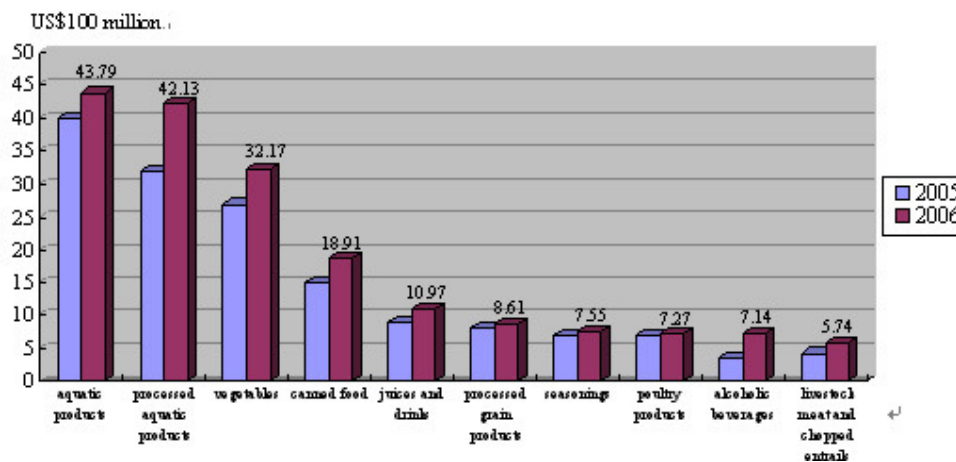
Table 1 China's food import and export volumes in 2005 and 2006



In 2006, Foodstuffs of the mainland of China have been exported to more than 200 countries and regions, in total 24.00 million tons of food, worth US\$26.7 billion, up 13.29 percent and 16.0 percent year on year, respectively. The top ten varieties in terms of export value were aquatic products, processed aquatic products, vegetables, canned food, juices and

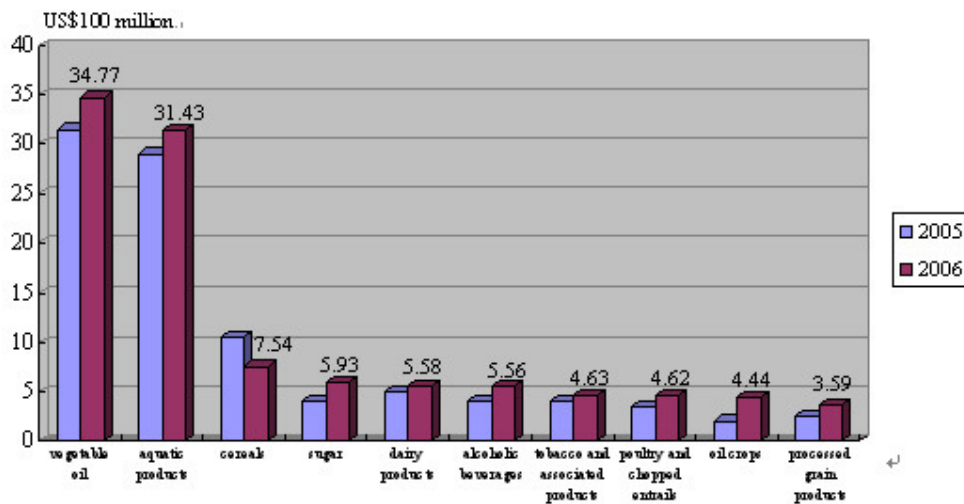
drinks, processed grain products, seasonings, poultry products, alcoholic beverages, and livestock meat and chopped entrails.

Table2 Top ten food varieties in terms of export value in 2006 as compared with 2005



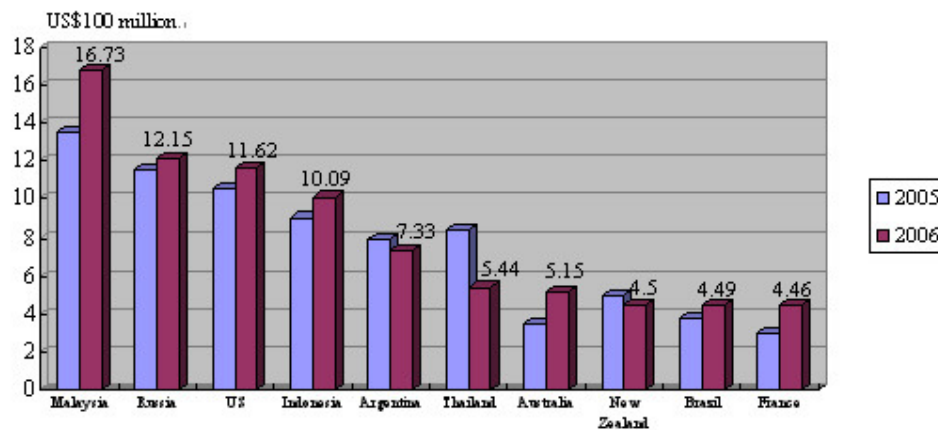
In 2006, China imported 20.273 million tons of food, worth US\$13.396 billion, up 37.94 percent and 25.11 percent year on year, respectively. The top ten varieties in terms of import value were vegetable oil, aquatic products, cereals, sugar, dairy products, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and associated products, poultry and chopped entrails, oil crops, and processed grain products.

Table 3 Top ten food varieties in terms of import value in 2006 as compared with 2005



China imports foodstuffs from 143 countries and regions, and the top ten in terms of trade value are Malaysia, Russia, the US, Indonesia, Argentina, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and France. (See Table 4)

Table 4 Top ten countries in terms of China's import value of food in 2006 as compared with 2005



2. Laws, Regulations and standards of food supervision in China

The laws in management of food safety in China include: Food

Hygiene Law, the Product Quality Law, Standardization Law, Law on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, Law on Animal and Plant Entry and Exit Quarantine, Law on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests, Frontier Health and Quarantine Law, Law on the Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products, Criminal Law, and Law on Animal Disease Prevention and its implementation regulations. At present, the draft of Food Safety Law of the People's Republic of China is under the examination by the national people's congress of the People's Republic of China.

The specific administrative regulations in this regard include the Special Regulations of the State Council on Strengthening Safety Supervision and Administration of Food and Other Products, Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Production Licenses for Industrial Products, Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Certification and Accreditation, Administrative Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Veterinary Medicine, Administrative Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Pesticides, Provisions of the People's Republic of China on Place of Origin of Export Goods, Measures for Investigating, Punishing and Banning Unlicensed Business Operations, Regulations on the Administration of Feedstuffs and Feed Additives, Administrative Regulations on the Safety of Genetically Modified Agricultural Organisms and Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora.

Relevant management department of State Council promulgated in total more than 70 implementation and department documents concerning import

and export food safety.

At the same time, local government also announced correspondence regulations and department rules.

All these laws and regulations that currently effective made up a legal system of food produce, processing, consume, and supervision meeting the need for law enforcement.

So far, China has promulgated over 1,800 national standards concerning food safety, and over 2,900 standards for the food industry. Now, a food quality and safety standard system covering all categories, featuring a relatively rational structure and being fairly complete, has taken initial shape in China, implemented GAP certification and certification of the HACCP management system, basically established a certification and accreditation system covering the entire process "from the farming field to dining table.

3. Food safety management of China government

(1) Food Safety Regulatory System and Work

The Chinese government always pays great attention on import and export food safety, the State Council set up a “National Leading Group on Product Quality and Food Safety” headed by Vice Premier Wu Yi, reinforcing the leadership of the work on product quality and food safety. adheres to the principle of giving priority to prevention and control at its root by monitoring and controlling the whole process, and has formed a regulatory format in which the local governments take the responsibility, related departments provide guidance and conduct coordination, and different sectors make concerted efforts under the unified national leadership.

Exploration and practice over the years have enabled China to set up a complete framework of food quality and safety supervisory system and guarantee measures to ensure the safety of imported food.

Chinese government adopted the following system on food safety regulation, that is: one monitoring link is supervised by one department; sectional supervision is as the main means while supervision of different varieties as the supplementary means. The production of primary agricultural products is supervised by the agriculture department, the quality and daily hygiene supervision of food processing is overseen by the quality supervision and inspection department, supervision of food circulation and distribution is done by the department of industry and commerce, and that of the catering industry and canteens is taken care of by the health department. The integrated food-safety supervision and coordination, and investigation of and penalties imposed for major incidents in this regard are the responsibility of the department of food and drug administration, while imported and exported agricultural products and other foodstuffs are supervised by the quality supervision and inspection department. In this way, there is a strict, complete regulatory system for food safety supervision in which the departments concerned work in close cooperation, with clearly defined functions and responsibilities.

(2) Management system of import and export food in China

The supervision and guarantee of import and export agro-products and food in China was responsible by AQSIQ, some major departments of AQSIQ are as follows:

China Certification and Accreditation Association, takes the responsibilities as follows: to supervise the accreditation at whole process of agro-products, planting and processing, to management the registration of import and export manufacturing.

China Association for Standardization (CAS): undertakes the following responsibilities: to coordinate the draft, revision and publication of standard of agro-products and foods.

Bureau of Import and Export Food Safety: takes the responsibility of management of inspection and quarantine on the safety of import and export food and cosmetics.

Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (CAIQ) which is the subordinated research body to AQSIQ, is mainly focus on the application of inspection and quarantine, solving general, comprehensive, key, emergency and basic scientific problems. The one of the important mission of CAIQ is to provide the key and basic technical guarantee and emergency technical support for import and export food quality safety as well as to undertake relevant research and development work.

Meantime, AQSIQ has set up in total 35 Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureaus (CIQ) in China's 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, near 350 branches across the country, all employees consisted with official and inspection and quarantine technical staffs.

(3) The 11th National Food Safety Five Year Plan

In 2007 China government publicized “Compendium for the 11th National Food Safety Five-Year Plan” where 12 major tasks were

determinately identified:

- To strengthen food safety surveillance
- To promote food safety inspection and detection.
- To improve food safety standards.
- To construct food safety information system.
- To develop food safety science and technology.
- To promote food safety urgent response system for emergent event and significant incidence.
- To establish food safety assessment and evaluation system.
- To upgrade food safety credit system.
- To focus on renovation of specific food safety program and solution of specific food safety problem.
- To improve food safety accreditation system.
- To reinforce safety management for import and export food.
- To undertake food safety publication, education and training.

(4) Supervision of Imported and Exported Food

- Supervision of Imported Food
 - Scientific risk management system
 - Strict inspection and quarantine system
 - Complete quality and safety supervisory system.
 - Strict system against illegal import.
- Supervision of Export Food

Following the principle of "prevention first, supervision at the source, and control throughout the process," the Chinese government has set up and

improved an export-food safety management framework composed of "one pattern and ten systems."

"One pattern" refers to the managerial pattern for the production of export food -- "enterprise + base + standardization."

The "ten systems" are:

--three for supervision at the source: the archiving management system for the inspection and quarantine of planting and breeding bases, the epidemic disease monitoring system, and the supervisory system for pesticide and veterinary medicine residue; till June 2007, 6,031 breeding farms and 380,000 hectares of planting bases have obtained such approval.

--three for factory supervision: the hygiene registration system, the classified management system for enterprises, and the resident quarantine official system for large enterprises producing high-risk food for export; In the first half of 2007, 12,714 enterprises have been registered, among which 3,698 have passed the HACCP certification of the entry-exit inspection and quarantine authorities.

--three for product supervision: the legal inspection and quarantine system for export food, the system of quality tracing and substandard products recalling, and the early risk warning and quick response system;

--one for credit building: a red list and a blacklist for food export enterprises. In the first half of 2007, 55 enterprises have been put on the list.

(5) Manage procedures of import-export food safety in China

Management procedures of import food mainly include: examine and approve, submit, inspect and quarantine, qualification pass and

disqualification disposal.

Management procedures of export food mainly include: submit, inspect, quarantine and qualification pass.

As the main charge management departments of import and export food safety, AQSIQ establish and enforces the recall system for food products, requires that all defective and overdue food products should be recalled. AQSIQ and other relevant departments are building the electronic supervision and management net system for product quality, and performing the electronic supervision on important product including food products. Since 1st September 2007, all export food packages should affix the inspection and quarantine sign.

4. Problems in China import and export food

Chinese government always pays great attention on food quality and safety, keeps large meat, dairy product, beverage and beer producers all have world first-class production and testing facilities, which guarantees the quality of their products. In the first half of 2007, 107,000 food producers have obtained market access permits regarding quality

In the first half of 2007, China exported to the US 55,000 batches of foodstuffs, respectively, and 477 batches of each were found by the US to be substandard, making the acceptance rate 99.1%. In the case of the EU, the figures were 62,000 batches, with 135 batches found by the EU to be substandard, making the acceptance rate 99.8 %, respectively. According to Japan's report, Chinese food export to Japan had the acceptance rate 99.42%,

In view of all over the world pay great attention on food safety and differences requirements and standards were asked by different countries, there are still some problems in import and export food in china.

In import food, many counties would import food to China, and the complicated epidemic situation gives great pressure on supervision of China. At present, the mainly problems of import food is residue exceed and label unqualified of veterinary (including hormone) and heavy metal.

In case if export food, the mainly problems displays in the following two aspects: contamination of microbiology and herbicides and veterinary pollution and residue exceed.

As a biggest developing country, China still meets a arduous task on enhancing the supervision of food processing, improving the food quality and safety.

5. Suggestions and measures

(1) Following the international standards and criteria by all counties

The issue of food safety is a special topic with strong technicality and sensitivity in international trade, especially in international standard, different countries have still developed a large number of their own domestic standards with the content differing from those of the international standards based on their economic and social development level. We suggest follow the international standards and criteria when formulate the national standard in order to cause the technical barrier to other countries and bring about trade dispute.

(2) Strengthening Exchanges and Cooperation Regarding Food Safety

Technology

Enhance the technical cooperation, establish emergency accident response program including tracing and recall system in order to confirm, investigate and control the food-borne accident. As to the international influence food safety accident, according to the requirement of international hygiene regulation (2005), with the international food safety management network, notify the WHO on time, and establish the exchange and notify system among countries.

(3) Strengthen the exchange visits and training of management and technical personnel

Developed countries have many advanced measures and good experience on food safety supervision, hope can help the developing countries with these experience and measures. According to the exchange visits and trainings to promote the cooperation between developed countries and developing countries, improve the food producing level in developing countries, and enhance the food safe producing and supervision capability in developing countries.

(4) Construction food alarm-warning and cooperation-resolving system

Through the construction of food alarm-warning and cooperating-resolving system, establish a multi-trusting and multi-resolving system under the bi- or multi-lateral frame, provide in-time and accurate information and technique materials, inform and exchange relevant data and evident material to clarify facts in order to encourage the improvement of

food safety supervision and control. In line with the spirit of technical solutions to technical problems, the product quality and food safety issues between two sides should be discussed and settled on a respect science and fact principle, deliver accurate information to media and society in time so as to prevent them from being traded or politicized.

Chinese government is a responsible government, we will continuously research on new situation and new questions in food safety, learning seriously and borrowing the advanced management experience from other countries, enhancing the food safety, keeping improving overall level of food safety and provide more satisfied and assured food.

Thanks!